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TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1920.

From The Argus of March 24, 1920—
"The Argus heretofore will be conducted as an independent newspaper, unbiased by partisan ties, ever free and ready to state its honest convictions in the interest of the common welfare."

Results in Michigan.

Michigan, teeming with bolshevism, returned a plurality for Senator Hiram Johnson for the Republican nomination for president. Wayne county, in which is Detroit, where there are nearly three score "soviet" organizations, gave him a lead of 50,000. The result is significant of the attitude of Michigan voters and of the kind of man Johnson is.

Bolshevism does not approve of militarism and that explains what happened to General Wood. As for Lowden and the others there was no concrete issue to carry them over. Hoover, whose name was on both tickets, polled a joint vote which would make him appear third choice of the people of the state, which is also significant.

Johnson in his campaign is indulging in pure jingoism. He makes his appeal to discontent and centers his efforts where there is most of it. If nominated he will be beaten by those who disapprove of his tactics without regard to party. If he is not nominated the Socialists will inherit most of his following.

French Troops in Germany.

In spite of reassurances on the part of France that occupation of further German territory is meant for the best interests of Germany and with no intention of permanency it must be admitted that the stage is all set for the resumption of fighting on a large scale. In case the Germans and French again come to grips it is hard to say what the immediate result will be or how far and in what manner the effect may be felt elsewhere.

Admittedly neither side is in shape to pursue a long war, both being exhausted from past efforts. Germany has been said to be "flat on its back," but it has been disclosed that it has a great deal more war material than it was supposed to have been left under the terms of the treaty, as well as more men under arms. Your average German hates the French with a holy fervor and looks forward to a day of reckoning for what already has taken place. It is possible that the present invasion will unify the factions for the time being. The French, on the other hand, never have been reconciled to the denial of their chance to visit upon Germany the horrors that their country was made to endure. With the mutual feeling that prevails the present situation holds grave possibilities, indeed. If there is a clash it probably will be short and bloody, for it will be mostly close range work.

France so far is acting on its own initiative. How far its allies will back it up is a question. Italy will hardly take any part. England is not in shape to do much immediately. The

United States has but a handful of men in Europe and is not disposed to send more or even to employ its present force in the present enterprise.

The one safe prediction is that if the French and Germans fall to fighting reconstruction of Europe will become an even more dubious proposition than it is now, for there will be less to build upon. It may be a death blow for the present international peace organization.

Going Up.

Replying to a Clinton, Iowa, inquirer, the Chicago Tribune prints the following in its investors' column, conducted ostensibly to give straight information as to the desirability of various securities:

"The United Light and Railways company is issuing \$2,000,000 of 7 per cent notes maturing April 1, 1922. They are secured by deposit of 133 per cent of first and refunding bonds. Gross and net earnings have increased steadily for years. The company is now earning the interest on its bonds and bond secured notes, plus prior charges one and three-fourths times, giving them all good standing as investments. The proceeds of this issue will be used to retire \$1,500,000 of notes maturing on May 1, and to pay for extensions."

This is the company which controls the Peoples Power company, now petitioning the Illinois public utilities commission for an increase in the gas rate of 25 per cent over its present figures, or 58 per cent more than it received prior to the war.

"Gross and net earnings have increased steadily for years." Evidently the company means to see that they shall continue to increase.

Pulling for Fisher.

Rock Island Rotarians are going in force to the district conference at Bloomington this week largely for the purpose of furthering the candidacy of E. C. Fisher, city superintendent of schools, for the office of district governor. It is not a salaried place and takes only part of the time of the man who fills it. Mr. Fisher's election will not interfere with his duties in the Rock Island schools, though it will be necessary for him to travel about the state occasionally visiting clubs in a supervisory capacity.

Mr. Fisher was entered in the race by the Rock Island Rotarians, whom he formerly served as president with distinguished success. He has opposition in the person of A. C. Taylor, past president of the Harrisburg, Ill., club and a lively contest is anticipated. Election of Mr. Fisher will reflect honor upon the local organization and give Rock Island beneficial advertising, for his record in Rotary insures a popular administration. His many friends will be pulling for his success.

Again we are hearing disturbing tales of the damage caused by frost, bringing visions of another fruit shortage and continued high prices. Repeated disappointments of this sort have had a great deal to do with cutting down the acreage in fruit all over the country. In one Illinois district that used to be famous for its apples farmers last fall were buying apples grown elsewhere at \$10 a barrel, claiming that it was cheaper for them to buy what they needed than to try to raise them when other products of the soil were commanding such high figures. Drouths in late summer and fall, cold winters, late freezes in spring and insect pests in summer are among the ever present hazards of the business that give the producer little peace of mind. No wonder fruit growers are becoming discouraged and turning to something that is a surer crop, less sensitive to frost, and to which the bugs and worms do not take such a fancy.

A daughter of Archduke Frederick, once the richest man in the Austria-Hungarian monarchy, is engaged to wed Baron Fredric Haldhot, member of an old Prussian family, who is now working in a bank for the equivalent of about \$20 per year. People of title have indeed fallen on hard lines.

Editorial Digest

An Independent Analysis of Leading Current Events as Reflected in the Public Press of the Country

"Too Much Money," Says Borah.

"Once more the 'barrel' becomes a great American issue," says the Newark Evening News (Ind.), apropos of Senator Borah's charge that Governor Lowden, General Wood and certain unnamed Democratic candidates are spending doubtful money too lavishly in the pre-convention campaign for the presidential election. "He declares," adds the Schenectady Gazette (Dem.), "that their campaign managers and backers have already spent fortunes to secure pledges in the primaries, much of it corruptly or in a way which he calls as bad as corruption."

Many regard the Borah charges as grave. The Houston Post (Dem.) thinks it "evident that conditions throughout the entire country are calculated to invest the present campaign with more political corruption than the nation has ever known," and that the country "is facing its supreme crisis." The Springfield Republican (Ind.) remarks that "the American people will not tolerate Newberrying for the presidency," and the Omaha Bee (Rep.) has this to say:

"Suspicion attaches to any individual nominated or elected after large sums of money have been expended in his behalf. The feeling, just or unjust, as the case may be, exists that somewhere or in some way the candidate nominated or elected at the close of a campaign of liberal expenditure is either corrupt or has received financial aid from sources which will exact repayment later at public expense, or will wield undue influence over the official chosen, to the detriment of the people's interests."

"Governor Lowden has met promptly and directly the charges of Senator Borah," says the Chicago Daily News (Ind.), by offering "to submit the list of contributors to his campaign fund and the amounts contributed by each." And the News hopes for the passage of the Kenyon resolution, under which all candidates for the presidential nomination will be required to present such statements. But "Senator Borah attaches the greater guilt," according to the Philadelphia Record (Ind. Dem.), to the Wood managers, "for he says bluntly that the men who are managing General Wood's campaign propose to control the Republican convention through the use of money," a charge which the Record thinks, "cannot be ignored or laughed away." General Wood's retort that he is "convinced that Senator Borah's attack at this time is for the purpose of influencing adversely the primary vote in Michigan on April 6," seems to the Baltimore Sun (Ind. Dem.) beside the point, for "the point is not what Borah's purpose and motive may be, but what is the truth." The correct answer, the Sun declares, is to "open the books," and the Portland (Me.) Express (Rep.) agrees that "the charges must be refuted, or the lack of that refutation will prove that he (Wood) should not be the party candidate."

But no "moneyless campaign method" has yet been invented, and "if money is not to be spent," asks the Indianapolis News (Ind.), "how is a campaign to be carried on?" "No candidate can be nominated," the Philadelphia Record (Rep.) points out, "without the expenditure of a good deal of money for legitimate purposes." And the Los Angeles Times (Ind. Rep.) notes:

"If a man is an actual candidate and has to go through any number of state primaries it will take a fortune for the most ordinary expense. . . . If the candidate doesn't furnish it it must come from his friends or the interests behind his candidacy."

The Burlington (Vt.) News (Ind. Rep.) is inclined to discount the Borah charges as "one of the oldest political moves on the board, resorted to when a candidate is making progress and little else can be developed to impede that progress." The Kansas City Times (Ind.), strongly for Wood, declares:

"There has not been the slightest evidence adduced by Senator Borah or anyone else of any improper use of money in the Wood campaign. Doubtless there are Republicans and Democrats contributing toward the Wood campaign because they believe he is the best man for the presidency. In the same way Democratic men of means contributed to Woodrow Wilson's campaign fund in 1912, because they had confidence in his ability. It is just as gratuitous to suppose that the contributors to the Wood fund have sinister designs as it would be to suppose that the men who financed the Wilson fund in 1912, or contributed to his election in 1916, had sinister designs."

HEALTH TALKS

BY WILLIAM BRADY M.D.

NOTED PHYSICIAN AND AUTHOR

Diet in the Second Year.
When a baby is a year old he should be given cereals such as barley jelly, oat jelly and farina. The cereal should be given at the beginning of each of two feedings daily, with a pinch of salt and some milk, but with no sugar on it. The objection to sugar on the cereal is that it cloy the baby's appetite for more essential foods. Therefore it is unwise to cater to the child's hankering for sweets. Other cereals good for a baby of this age are cereals of wheat and rice. After a baby is 18 months old it is unnecessary to strain the oatmeal. Before that, in many cases, it may be best to strain the oatmeal. The baby is better off without those much favored cereals which are not cooked in the house.

A baby a year old should have been receiving meat broth for several months. Chicken, lamb or beef broth may be given, generally not more than four ounces at a time. Too much beef juice may make a baby nervous and sleepless nights. Bear in mind that these broths contain little nutriment, but much of the stimulating extractives.

Bread crumbs, or twice baked bread, or crisp soda or graham crackers may be given daily to a baby a year or more old, but only at regular feeding times. Any baby with teeth, no matter what age, should be given bread. It may be fed with milk, with broth, as milk toast.

The baby should have some fresh fruit juice, such as orange juice, peach juice, pineapple juice, etc., daily; or stewed fruit juice such as prune juice; or the pulp of apple sauce or other stewed fruit. This to regulate the action of the bowels. Most babies a year old may take baked potato, plain boiled macaroni, and a few spoonfuls daily of any vegetable thoroughly cooked and strained through a collander or sieve. The green vegetables preferably given to a baby are spinach, string beans, asparagus and stewed celery. These aid the bowel action also.

The baby's chief sustenance should still be fresh milk, of which he should have a quart every day. Half an egg may be given a baby 15 months old twice a week, in lieu of meat broth. A little later in the second year the baby may take a whole egg two or three times a week. If the baby takes eggs without digestive upsets, he may also have articles made with eggs, such as baked custard, rice pudding, bread pudding. The preferable way to prepare an egg for a young baby is by poaching or codding. Coddle the baby's eggs, but don't coddle the baby.

Questions and Answers.
Is Appendicitis Ever Safe?—Is there a type of appendicitis that is not dangerous? Two doctors said I had chronic appendicitis, but a neighbor woman says.....

Answer—If there is I have never encountered an instance. Chronic appendicitis does not necessarily demand immediate operation, but there is no cure but operation for it.

Forty—I am 40 years old. Would it make my hair nicer to have it bobbed off short? About how long would it take for it to grow out full length again? (E. P.)

Answer—Years. Cutting the hair never improves the hair.

Octoroon.—Please tell me what an octoroon is. If one married an octoroon would any children likely be really colored? (H. F.)

Answer—An octoroon is an individual one of whose great grandparents was a negro and the other white, one of whose grandparents was a mulatto and the other white, one of whose parents was a quadroon and the other white. Child born of a white person and an octoroon would probably be lighter than the octoroon and not colored. The possibility of a child of such parents being a "throwback"—totally colored—is common hearsay but difficult to establish as fact.

What's In a Name?

BY MILDRED MARSHALL

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LUCRETIA.
Though Lucretia was the name borne by the notorious daughter of the Borgias, it is one of the quaintest and most old-fashioned of names in this country. It is a far cry from ancient Rome to modern New England, but the name has completed the transition with very few changes to mark the successive stages of its evolution.

There are two theories among etymologists in regard to the original source of Lucretia. Some contend that it comes from the Latin word *lucrum*, meaning "gain," and for that reason, Lucretia is said to signify gain. On the other hand there is much evidence to prove that its real source was in the Latin word for light, lux. Many feminine names have been derived from this root and the same word has supplied surnames without number.

It is believed, therefore, that the noted old gens Lucretius from which Lucretia is directly descended, was only another of the derivatives of lux.

"Lucrèce" combining the fleece under the midnight lamp, the famous old Roman tale, inspired Shakespeare to write one of his earliest poems. Despite her notoriety, Lucretia Borgia probably established the name of Lucretia in Italy and in early modern times it was one of the few classical names to be revived.

France has a Lucrece which is popular and England imported Lucretia in the 18th century.

Lucretia's talismanic one is the red-headed rube. It has the power to bring her strength of body, an invincible spirit and success in every undertaking. Tuesday is her lucky day and 6 her lucky number.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am 16 years of age and am a sophomore in high school. I am as popular as any of the other girls and am as well liked by the boys, but somehow the boys seem to like me just to talk to and nothing more. They never ask me for dates and never put themselves out any to take me places. Some girls seem so lucky and still seem to me to be lonely and sad. Why is this? Do you think it right for a girl to draw a fellow to her side when he is talking with a crowd of people? I am anxious to know what to do.

PATIENCE.

It is impossible to say definitely why the boys do not ask to take you places. Probably, however, they consider you too young and do not think you as a possible sweetheart. At the age of 16 you have little cause to worry. Do not be critical of other girls. If a boy leaves a crowd of people to talk with some girl, he probably does so voluntarily and not because she draws him away.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am a young girl and in love with a young man of 18. We have been keeping company for about 10 months. He tells me he loves me very much, but when there is another girl at his around he gives her all his attention and leaves me. Please advise me whether I should keep company with him and how I could attract all of his attention.

HOPEFUL.

You are too young to think seriously of love. Do not permit the young man to talk to you on the subject. At the age of 18 it is only natural that he should enjoy more than one girl, but under the circumstances he should not talk of love to any one. Give up all thought of having his undivided attention and enjoy him as a friend and not a sweetheart.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: Who is supposed to announce the marriage of a sister? Would it be proper for the mother, sister or a friend to announce it?

The mother should announce the marriage in case the father is dead. If he is living it is announced by the father and mother, for instance: "Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Snow announce the marriage of their daughter, Alberta," etc.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am a girl of 18, keeping company with a young man of 20, who lives quite a distance from here and is working in a large city. Would it be right for me to visit him there if a

girl friend and her mother were to go along to visit relatives at the same place? Would he be all right for him to pay my expenses there and back, as I feel I cannot afford to pay them myself?

ANXIOUS TO KNOW.

It would be all right to go if you remain with your girl friend and her mother, but you should not permit the young man to pay your expenses. In case you cannot afford to go, let him come to visit you.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am in love with a man ten years my senior. I am only 16, but he says he will wait for me until I am 20. Do you think the difference in our ages is too great to have a happy home?

YOU ARE TOO YOUNG TO THINK ABOUT LOVE.

You are too young to think about love for the man you think you love now. Do not become engaged. Ask him to be your friend without speaking of love for at least two years longer. In that time go with other young men too.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I have been going with a girl for nine months and I deeply love her and want to marry her. She says she won't marry any one she has seen yet. She refuses to go with a boy she has gone with three years; she says she would rather be in my company. I know she thinks well of me. Her parents object to her going with me, but she does so just the same. Do you think a true heart will win?

BROWN EYED BOY.

A true heart does not always win. Since the girl has given up the other man in order to be with you, your case looks favorable. Be true to her, but at the same time careful not to sicken her with your love, and there is a good chance that you will win her.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: The class of 1920 will graduate in a few months. All classes have left a present in remembrance of them. Will you please suggest something that could be obtained for ten or twelve dollars?

TWO SCHOOL GIRLS.

A picture or vase would probably be the best you could do for ten or twelve dollars.

"Heartbroken." Blame circumstance and human nature for your trouble. I think you should forgive and marry.

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Five Minutes a Day With Our Presidents

BY JAMES MORGAN

IX.—Jefferson—The First Progressive.



THOMAS J. JEFFERSON.

The first and still the foremost Progressive in American statesmanship often has been accused of taking his opinions from the French Revolution and of importing foreign ideas into this country. Any one who will read the Declaration of Independence and the bills written by the same hand in the same year of 1776 will find Thomas Jefferson already a revolutionist years before he saw France, attended the National Assembly, listened to Mirabeau and watched the fall of the Bastille.

After the Declaration had been adopted Jefferson moved to Virginia to rear up by the roots that Old Dominion of Kings and make it over into a free state. Abolishing entail, he pulled out the corner stone, and abolishing primogeniture, he pulled out the foundations of an hereditary aristocracy. Disestablishing the Episcopal church, he smashed a religious monopoly. Remaking all the courts and laws, he tore away the barbaric penalties of an old code. Could he have had his way altogether, the transformation would have been complete, with a schoolhouse at every cross roads, and with never another child born into slavery.

While he was wiping out primogeniture, a conservative begged him at least to let the oldest son inherit a double share in an estate. Jefferson refused. He would have his first born eat and produce twice as much as any of the other children.

Although he abolished the slave trade, Jefferson wished to stop the coming of slaves from heaven as well as from Africa, by freeing all black children at birth. Being thwarted in this purpose, he sighed ever after, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just."

In the armed revolution this revolutionist took no hand. Boid as a lion in council, he was a dove in war. When the British burst upon Virginia at the outset of the Yorktown campaign he was governor. The best he could do to save the author of the Declaration of Independence from the Tower of London was to get down one red coat spurred their horses up the other side of the hill.

While Jefferson still felt after a year the sting of censure for the unpreparedness of the state, the great and lasting sorrow of his life fell upon him at the death of his wife. For four months he was not out of the sound of her voice, as she lay dying in their unique suite at Monticello, where their bed stood in an alcove between two rooms, so that on rising he could step into his room and she into hers. They were all the more devoted couple for having been so often called to mourn together the loss of their children, four of whom out of six died in infancy or childhood. The

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By nature and training the two were as opposite in their political opinions as in their chairs, and they found themselves, as Jefferson said, "plitted like fighting cocks." As they fought and the feathers fell, a great crowd collected behind each to urge on its favorite in the cocking main over which Washington had the unhappiness to preside. Quickly all the people in the land took one side or the other and formed themselves into the two political parties which with changing names and changing disputes, have divided the country to this day.

Tomorrow: A Man Afraid.

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